

CLUB	312.00
PER DOZEN	15.00
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The Best Whiskies at the Price on the Market.	
H. PRICE & CO.	
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.	

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

"GRAND PRIX" PARIS 1900.
The Highest Possible Award.
JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PENS.
Of Highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there.
for CHEAPEST.
The Only Award, Chicago, 1893.
NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKERS
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 232.
Slip Pens, 322, 329, 257, 103, 404, 700.
In Fine, Medium, and Broad Points.
The New Turned-up Point 1032.

No. 13,576 號陸十柒百伍千叁萬壹第 日伍初月捌年柒十二緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1901 式拜禮 號柒十月玖年壹零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$2 1/2 PER MONTH

CHAMPAGNE

JULES MUMM

PER CASE, PINTS, \$50; QUARTS, \$48.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815,
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. O. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central.

47]

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
Fine OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
Solo Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
is obtainable in Hongkong from their Agents,
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S
PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN
NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong.

148

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

SUNDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 a.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 39 & 40, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

149

VICTORIA CYCLE
EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,
and we also supply fittings of every description.
Bicycles can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairing executed with promptitude and skill.
Ensuring a specialty.

MCKIRDY & CO.

43 & 44, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1901.

1444

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$3.30 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1901.

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RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1710.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPIERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901.

1271

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCY
AND ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

PHOTO-PLATES, PAPERS
GRAPHIC AND CHEMICALS.
EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & CO., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Special Offer for TWO MONTHS ONLY of our Surplus Stock of THIN AUTUMN
SUITINGS at the following Exceptional Prices—

FLANNEL LOUNGE SUITS	\$20
TWEED & CASHMERE SUITS	\$29
BLUE SERGE SAC SUITS	\$30
WORSTED & ANGOLA SUITS	\$33
BLACK TWILL DRESS SUITS	\$45

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WATKINS'

CROWN BRAND

AERATED WATERS.

DELICIOUS IN FLAVOUR AND ABSOLUTELY PURE.

SOLE MAKERS OF CINCHONA TONIC & CLARADE.

WATKINS, LIMITED,

66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPIERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY.—

THE "PALL MALL."

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & CO.'S OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS; THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

147

HOCKS.

Direct from and bottled by DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.

OPPENHEIMER

LAUBENHEIM

NIERSTEIN

GRAACHER SUPERIOR

BODENTHAL

SPARKLING MOSELLE

SPARKLING HÖCK

LIEBFRÄUMILICH

SOLE AGENTS—

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 13th September, 1901.

140

SALAD OIL AND PURE WINE VINEGAR.

BESSEDE OIL.

EXTRA SUPERFINE VIRGIN CLARFIELD ...
PURE LUCCA OIL ...
EXTRA SUPERFINE (in Tin of 1 Gallon) ...
Special Price for Quantity.

PURE WHITE WINE VINEGAR (à l'estragon) ...
RED ...

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INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRITS MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

SHERRY.

A. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner	Per Case 1 doz.
Wine, Green Seal Capsule	\$10.86
C. MANZANILLA, PALE	
NATURAL SHERRY, White	
Capsule	12.00
CC. SUPERIOR OLD DRY,	
Pale Natural Sherry, Red	
Seal Capsule	12.00
D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE	
DRY, Choice Old Wine, White	
Seal Capsule	14.40
E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD	
PALE DRY, Very Finest	
Quality (Old Bottled)	20.40

In addition to Wines of our own bottling, the following brands, bottled in Europe, have been specially selected, and procured from the celebrated firm of MESSRS. GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., of LONDON and OPORTO, for whom we have been appointed Sole Agents:

LIGHT DRY	... \$17.00
SOLEIRA	25.00
VERY PALE DRY	25.00
FULL GOLDEN	30.00
PALE DRY NUTTY	32.00
FINE OLD BROWN	42.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[35]

DEATH.

On the 14th September, at the Government Civil Hospital, ALEXANDER G. R. WHITE, son of R. J. and M. White, of I. M. Customs, Macao, aged 4 months. Deeply regretted.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET E.C.

HONGKONG, 17th September, 1901.

It has been stated, and the declaration practically amounts to an official one, that after the termination of the peace negotiations at Peking, Russia will re-open the Manchurian question, and that China will be obliged to arrive at a settlement with her neighbour. The previous benevolent professions of the Tsar's Government will then, it may be imagined, be shown to be worthless. It is strange that any reasonable man could have had from the beginning any doubts as to the intentions of Russia, when her intrigues began in Manchuria. That individuals should have short memories is natural enough and on the whole perhaps advantageous for the race; but it is not so easily explicable that with the records of the past to guide them, nations, or at least those entrusted with the guidance of nations, should know so little of the past, and should have learnt so little from the experience of former failures. A curious instance of this perversity is to be found in the negotiations between France and England at the time when Russia was pursuing a very similar game of bluff and intrigue preparatory to taking possession of the Crimea. In June, 1878, M. d'ADREMER, representative of France in London, informed the then head of the Foreign Office that the King of France had just received from the Cabinet at St. Petersburg the official notification that Russia had taken possession of the Crimea and the Kuban. Would England, he was instructed to ask, look with indifference on the spirit of conquest which was dominant in the councils of Russia?

Would England, he went on to say, see with indifference a Russian fleet supreme in the Bosphorus, or that Constantinople should be given up to Russia? If, he finished by saying, France and England joined in a protest, something might be done, but it was useless for one nation to act alone. England was at the time in the hands of Fox, and Russia had taken advantage of his well known proclivities to make the advance. The French Ambassador, in subsequently announcing to his Court the non-success of his efforts, made the remarkable prophecy that "the policy of England in so grave a

matter could not be permanent, and sooner or later England would come to an understanding with France for the purpose of arresting the progress of the military and naval power of Russia, which threatened to overwhelm the East." Though as yet this prophecy has had only partial fulfilment, there are signs that France under the force of circumstances is beginning to cool in her fancy for the Muscovite, who having had all he wanted would now throw her as an useless incumbrance overboard. Leaving this phase of the plot out of the question, it is curious to compare the present concern of Russia for the "well-being" of China with her similar professions towards Turkey in 1825. The Emperor NICHOLAS I had just come to the Throne, and then, as now, the body politic was in a state of ferment; the army whose discipline had been neglected was mutinous, and the civil population of St. Petersburg was in almost open rebellion. The British Government was occupied by troubles at home and was tickled with a sentiment of freeing Greece, so that altogether the new Emperor thought the moment favourable for turning the thoughts of his people from home politics to foreign war. It was of course easy to fix some outrageous quarrel on Turkey, the China of the day, the more especially as the Sultan had only just cut to pieces his rebellious Janissaries, and the Turkish Empire was in the throes of a military reform. The pretended ground of remonstrance was the treatment of the subject Christian populations; the real ground was to procure the annexation of Moldavia and Wallachia, as well as of the fortresses in Asia to which Russia had made a bogus claim. As in the present day, Russia had named a day as the last to which she would leave the signature of the proposed treaty open. The final issue of this forced treaty was of course the Crimean war, in which England, though too late, found that the advice of the French Ambassador of seventy years previous was founded on sense; and that, had she acted on it when given, she might have been saved the loss and expense of one of the most unsatisfactory wars ever undertaken. The

tedious course of negotiations to which we have recently been treated with regard to Manchuria might equally have been spared had Lord SALISBURY borne in mind the lessons of history, and checked the first encroachment of Port Arthur. The advance of Russia in East Asia is in fact as full of danger to the interests not only of England, but of all Europe, as was the treaty of Adrianople, and an acknowledgment of the proposed cession of Manchuria will as certainly lead, and at no distant period, to a struggle for life and death, which, however successful on England's part, will confer as little honour and profit on England as did her war in the Crimea. Japan has probably a more correct idea than the statesman who now guides the foreign relations of England of the necessary consequence of any more shillyshallying about this wretched affair. England, however, cannot forget that the eventual aim of Russia is an advance on India. It may be true that, as matters stand, Russia would not dare to embark in such a contest, but Russia has a consistent foreign policy, and above everything else knows how to wait. She did not venture to attack even Turkey till she had by means of secret intrigues sapped the loyalty of her dependent populations, and we may be equally sure she has spread disaffection by like means through the subject populations of the Peninsula. To England, whose motto is fair play to all, and who has never soiled her fingers by retaliatory measures, such a course seems incredible, but the experience of the last two years ought to have taught the lesson that such measures, however contemptible they may seem, are yet not beneath the usances of her neighbours; and that the best weapon by which to prevent them attaining dangerous headway is to recognise their possible existence and take measures beforehand to prevent their being attempted.

The British transport *Rajah* arrived yesterday from Shanghai.

There is to be a special meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, at 3 p.m., to consider the question of a vote of condolence on the death of President McKinley.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week shows that 313 non-Chinese and 88 Chinese visited the former, and 57 non-Chinese and 1,649 Chinese the latter institution.

In our report in yesterday's issue of the discussion in Chambers as to costs in the recent Habeas Corpus case, it should have been stated that the discussion was conducted by the Crown Solicitor and Mr. K. W. Mounsey, not by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. E. H. Sharp.

During the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday, there was reported a fresh European case of plague, ending in death. The victim was Master Stanley W. B. Ford, the eleven-year old son of Inspector Ford of No. 8 Police Station, who succumbed to the disease at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the Government Civil Hospital. The funeral took place on Sunday. Last week's plague figures were: 11 cases, 11 deaths.

The winter term of the German School Association commences on the 1st October.

The agitation in favour of reorganisation of the police force is being carried on energetically in Tsinan.

Mme. Hélène Doumer, daughter of the Governor-General of French Indo-China, was married to M. Pierre Emery, of the Indo-Chinese Civil Service, at Cap St. James, on the 17th inst.

Messrs. Henshaw and Hedstrom, of Springfield, Mass., in a ten-mile motor-paced tandem bicycle race at Buffalo on the 13th ult., broke every world's competitive record from one to ten miles except that for four miles. Their time for the ten miles record was 13min. 22sec.

Since the arrival in British North Borneo of Mr. Birch as Governor, great interest in sports has arisen, it is said, especially among the younger officers of the Company. Sandakan bids fair to turn out really good teams at cricket and football, while Labuan with fewer inhabitants is trying its best to follow in its wake.

The experiment has been made of serving the men of the 177th regiment of Russian infantry, stationed at Riga, with coffee made from barley. About half a pound of the coffee is sufficient for 100 men. The doctors of the regiment report that the coffee is very nutritious and that the men desire to be served with it in the place of the ordinary coffee.

Forging ten-dollar bank-notes seems to have become a regular industry in Hongkong. A Chinese pledged some clothing at a pawnshop for \$2, and then sent a companion with a forged ten-dollar bill of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to redeem the pledged articles. The pawnbroker, a shrewd man of business, detected the forgery, and handed the emissary of the forger over to the police. Both are now in custody.

At the offices of the Public Works department yesterday afternoon Mr. G. J. W. King offered for sale by public auction two lots of Crown land—Hung Hom Inland Lot No. 242 and Inland Lot No. 1,333. The former was disposed of for \$252—\$20 above upset, and was purchased by Pang Wing Kee, the owner of the adjoining lot, for extension purposes. The remaining lot was purchased by Kang On (who proposes erecting sawmills thereon) for \$10,474—also \$20 above the upset price.

The expenditure of the French Lao for the current year is estimated at \$753,640. Of that sum \$55,000 will be provided from the general budget of Indo-China. Of the balance, \$143,400 will come from direct taxation and \$90,400 from the various customs and other dues. The royal treasury of Luang Prabang pays \$12,000 for the maintenance of the militia, half the cost of the school and hospital at Luang Prabang, and half the amount by which its receipts exceed its expenditure.

We regret to announce the death through enteric fever of P. C. Bird, No. 119, at 11.30 p.m., on Sunday. Deceased had been in the force for about nineteen months, and proved himself a conscientious and hard-working officer, while his unfailing good nature gained for him numerous friends. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by police officers, under Acting Chief Inspector Kemp, and civilian friends of deceased. The many floral offerings showed the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

The last number to hand of the *Despatch* *Lloyd* refers to the difficulties in connection with Prince Chun's mission of apology to Germany. The story of the Kaiser demanding a *kowtow* from Prince Chun's suite, at least and so causing the delay at Peking, our contemporary *Lloyd* now more notably for its Anglophobia than for its accuracy, and its comments on the affair of Prince Chun are merely in harmony with the general tone of its editorial articles.

The *Paris Matin* has some interesting remarks regarding the trials of the French submarine vessels. It says:—"We have it on the authority of the trials of the same high personage who furnished the account of the *Gustave Zédé* and who is perhaps the best qualified person in France to speak on such a subject, that the submersibles *Fransais* and *Algérien*, which were partly built from the proceeds of a subscription opened by the *Matin*, justify the loudest hopes." The trials of the *Fransais* began in April, and during the five months which they have lasted there has not been the slightest accident or incident. Thrice only were reports addressed to the *Matin* Royal on this subject. They were to the effect that it would be better to change a few screws or bolts, and that was all trial after trial. The conclusions of the commission are now awaited. The *Fransais*, having finished her trials, will be placed on the *Aigle* at beside the *Gustave Zédé* and the *Mores*. As regards the *Algérien*, up to the present she also earns nothing to be desired. The special commission which is watching its trials consists as usual of a captain, two lieutenants, and two engineers. It met on July 16 to prepare the programme of trials which are to test the motors, navigability, evolutions, turning power, stability, ploughing, and, lastly, everything in regard to auxiliary exercises. If the commission met somewhat late it was because the members wished to wait until the trials of the *Algérien* were finished. The results of the *Fransais*, having been most satisfactory, the *Fransais* will be put through the same programme. The president of the commission which will examine the *Algérien* will be Rear-Admiral Feret."

Mark Twain has declined a recent invitation to speak, alleging as an excuse his advancing age, inasmuch as in 1977 he will be 142 years old.

With the Naval and Military Record of the 15th ult., there is published an excellent supplement in the shape of a photograph of H.M.S. *Centaur*. The picture is a capital one.

The following telegram, received at the Colonial Office from Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Cape Colony, gives the South African plague report for the year. Total cases to August 10—Cape Peninsula: Europeans, 186; coloured, 330; Malaya, 62; Indians, 14; Chinese, 1; natives, 142; total, 735. Port Elizabeth: Europeans, 8; coloured, 7; Indians, 3; Chinese, 1; Japanese, 1; natives, 18; total, 38. All other places: Europeans, 5; coloured, 1; natives, 4; total, 10. Total deaths from plague—Cape Peninsula: Europeans, 64; coloured, 1; Malaya, 45; Indians, 12; natives, 61; total, 357. Port Elizabeth: Europeans, 2; coloured, 4; Indians, 1; Chinese, 1; natives, 6; total, 14. All other places: Europeans, 1; natives, 1; total, 2. Area unchanged. The week preceding the 10th August only produced 3 cases and one death, so that the epidemic seemed over.

The value of quick and accurate information to our merchants and manufacturers is too obvious to need any explanation. In America the compilation and dissemination of facts in connection with trade conditions all over the world has reached its highest development. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce at Washington is daily supplied with reports from its representatives in the principal trade centres of the earth, and it loses no time in communicating any item of importance to the commercial community. A few years ago the reports were published monthly, but to-day arrangements are in force whereby any matter of moment can be at once made known to American merchants and manufacturers. It is scarcely necessary to point out the immense value of this accelerated system of dissemination to the trader doing business with foreign countries. The help which the United States Government affords to business enterprise stands out in rather strong contrast to the lackadaisical methods adopted by our own Government.—*Daily Graphic*.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 16th September.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THEIR HONOURS A. G. WISE
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE) AND T. SERCOMBE
SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE)

LUK LAI CHO v. KINGHORN AND MACDONALD.

This was an application for a new trial of this action for damages for breach of warranty and authority, in which Acting Chief Justice Wise, when the case first came before the Court on 26th August, gave judgment for the plaintiff, Luk Lai Cho, and allowed the question of costs, on the application of the defendant's counsel, to stand over till the end of the October sessions.

Mr. E. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. S. Hanton), appeared for the appellants, Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald, marine engineers, Beaconsfield Arcade, and the Hon. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. J. Hastings), represented the plaintiff, Luk Lai Cho, merchant, 32 Bonham Strand.

Mr. Sharp said the application was for a new trial on the ground that certain evidence on behalf of the defendants at the trial before the Court on the 26th August was tendered and rejected. Before indicating the nature of that evidence, it would be well to say, he said, to briefly review the facts of the case. At the beginning of October last year, one T. H. Kingsley, then resident in Shanghai, was the owner of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39, and the defendants were his special agents for the purpose of obtaining offers for that property. Negotiations between the defendants as agents and the plaintiff began on 4th October and continued till 20th October, the day on which the agreement between the parties for the purchase of the lot by the plaintiff was made. The correspondence began on 4th October with a letter from Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald to Mr. Kingsley, in which they referred to an offer made by the plaintiff for the purchase of the land.

Acting Chief Justice—Is it necessary for us to know the contents of the correspondence? The application is one for a new trial.

Mr. Sharp replied that he thought it likely that his Lordship did not quite grasp the facts of the case at the first hearing, and for that reason it might be better that the Court should now hear the contents of the correspondence.

Acting Chief Justice—I went on your own pleadings.

Mr. Sharp said the pleadings might perhaps have dealt insufficiently with the facts.

Acting Chief Justice—You cannot go back on your own pleadings.

After further discussion Mr. Sharp said the correspondence was material as indicating exactly the facts of the case.

Acting Puisne Judge—I don't think it is necessary at all.

Referring to the terms of the contract entered into between the parties for the purchase of the land—that confirmation by Mr. Kingsley was necessary before the purchase could be completed, the Acting Chief Justice said the words in a note from the defendants to the plaintiff, "now in a position to accept your offer," apparently appeared to convey absolutely that confirmation had arrived.

Mr. Sharp suggested that the pleadings be amended, but Mr. Pollock said the suggestion came altogether too late, judgment already having been delivered. There was, he said, no case in which any amendment of the pleadings had been granted after judgment.

Acting Chief Justice—I may state at once, Mr. Sharp, that if I could see my way to grant the amendment I would do so.

Mr. Sharp said he did not ask their Lordships to amend the pleadings or to introduce any new item, but to put on the words of the construction which was intended. He contended that the word "prior" in the defendants' pleadings, answers included "up to and at the time of."

Their Lordships eventually decided to grant the application for a new trial and to allow the amendment in the defendants' pleadings, defendants to pay all costs attached to the present proceedings.

Mark Twain has declined a recent invitation to speak, alleging as an excuse his advancing age, inasmuch as in 1977 he will be 142 years old.

Messrs. McAuliffe and Slavin left yesterday for Shanghai, but will return here should the above terms be found acceptable.

Mr. Wharton left for home.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

DEATH OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

LONDON, 15th September, 3.10 p.m.

NEW BLUE-BOOK ON CHINA.

A blue-book issued on the 15th ult. by the Foreign Office (China No. 6, 1901), contains "Further correspondence respecting the disturbances in China." We take the following abstract from the *Times*:

THE MANCHURIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The most important despatches of this series, which extends from January 1 to April 6 last, are those that deal with the Manchurian question. On January 2, the Marquis of Lansdowne telegraphed to the British representatives at St. Petersburg and Peking, inquiring whether they had any information with regard to "an alleged agreement between Russia and China dealing with Southern Manchuria, the substance of which was given by the Peking correspondent of the *Times* in a telegram dated December 31, which appeared in its issue of January 3. Sir E. Satow replied on the following day from Peking:

It is believed that the report as telegraphed to the *Times* is authentic. Full text of the Russo-Chinese Agreement has been sent from here by the 1st on the 2nd January. Delegates of Tsing Ch'i, the Tatar General, and of Admiral Alexeoff, the Russian Command-in-Chief, appear to have signed it on the 22nd November.

Sir C. Scott telegraphed on January 5:—

It is impossible to ascertain facts with accuracy as yet, but it seems to be generally believed here that some provisional Agreement, such as that indicated, has been concluded by Russia with the local authorities in Manchuria, and that she may eventually acquire by Treaty the right to finish building the railway line through Manchuria to Port Arthur, and to protect herself, the rights of the Russo-Chinese Company being transferred to the Russian Government.

He added the following comments in a despatch dated January 8:

Since the receipt of a copy of the *Times* of the 3rd instant, I have been in possession of the full text of the telegram from its Peking correspondent, and I must admit that I fail to see in it any sufficient ground for concluding that the alleged Agreement necessarily implies an international arrangement giving Russia a right of virtual protectorate over Southern Manchuria, extending beyond the period of its temporary occupation by her troops for the purpose of pacification.

It might, I conceive, be argued with equal force and equal injustice, that any temporary arrangement which the allied forces engaged in a similar task in the province of Pechili may find themselves obliged to conclude with local Chinese authorities indicate their intention to assume permanently a virtual protectorate over that province, or a departure from their disclaimers of seeking any territorial advantages or annexations infringing on the independence and integrity of China.

It seems likely that the Russian Government would in their own interest unnecessarily take any action which would give Japan or any other Power a ground for considering that the Manchurian Agreement has now been amended, but the stipulated time within which the Agreement is to be signed will soon expire. In the circumstances His Majesty's Government is invited—

1. Either to help the Chinese Government out of their difficulty;

2. Or to ask Russia to extend the time stipulated for signing the Agreement.

These proposals have been considered by His Majesty's Government.

They are of opinion that no good purpose could be served by asking the Russian Government to extend the time within which the proposed Agreement might be signed.

Such an extension would not be likely to remove the difficulties which have been created by the attempt to negotiate a separate Agreement between the Russian and Chinese Governments, or to get rid of the objectionable provisions and dangerous ambiguities which are to be found in every version of the Agreement which has as yet come under the notice of His Majesty's Government.

His Majesty's Government remain of the opinion already conveyed to the Chinese Government by them and by other Powers, that it will be a source of danger to China to enter into any such Agreement.

1. Manchuria to be restored.

2. Until the last four provisions of the Treaty are carried out, Russia will maintain an additional force for the protection of the Manchurian Railway.

3. Assistance to be given to China by Russia in keeping order.

4. No army to be maintained by China until the completion of the Manchurian Railway, and then Russia is to be consulted as to the strength of the army. No mutinies of war are to be incurred.

5. If Russia complains of any official, however high his rank, he shall be cashiered. The strength of the police is to be settled with Russia; they are not to possess artillery, and no foreigners other than Russians are to be employed in it.

No foreigners are to be employed in connection with the sea or land forces in North China.

7. Abolition of Chinese administration in the towns of Chinkiang.

8. China is not to grant any mining, railway, or other rights without the permission of Russia in the territory up to the Russian border, i.e., Manchuria, Mongolia, etc., Yarkand, etc., and Russia's permission is to be obtained before China builds railways in those. No lease is to be granted to any but Russians outside of Newchwang.

9. The indemnities of the Powers and the expenses incurred by Russia in Manchuria are to be dealt with on the same footing.

10. With reference to the damages suffered by the Manchurian Railway and its employees, these shall be made good by the Powers, whose meaning is obscure.

11. Instead of these, concessions may be accepted or existing contracts modified.

12. Building of a railway line, on the same terms as the Manchurian Railway, from the main branch line in the direction of Peking up to the Great Wall.

Here Mr. Scott's telegram ends.

Confirmation is given to this information by what I ascertain here. Pressure is being brought by the Russian Legation on Li Hung-chang to obtain his consent. The whole question has evidently been referred to the Court.

As there seems some obscurity in the portions of Mr. Scott's telegram, I have desired him to repeat them, and will send them to your Lordship at once.

Lord Lansdowne replied on March 1st that he had informed the Chinese Minister, who had communicated to him an Imperial Edict requesting the mediation of the Powers, that the alleged new agreement was "a matter of very serious importance, and that the documents received by us suggested the idea that it involved not only a temporary and provisional arrangement, including a part of Manchuria, but the virtual establishment of a Protectorate over the whole of Manchuria as well as over Chinese Turkistan and Mongolia."

On March 4th Lord Lansdowne telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, expressing the hope of His Majesty's Government that the Russian Government would communicate to him their information the moment of the conclusion of agreements, so far as this Legation is concerned, as reported on March 1st by Sir C. Scott, strongly objecting, as he does, to "any arrangement incompatible with the character of an independent

State in negotiation with another." The Russian Minister added significantly that "Germany had always understood that this question would be settled by Russia in a separate agreement with China apart from the other negotiations."

Germany, however, had not at any rate kept to that view, for according to Lord Lansdowne's despatch of March 5th to Sir F. Lascelles, the German Government intended to reply to the Chinese appeal that "the principle that questions affecting China should be settled by the Concert of the Powers, and not directly between Cabinet and Cabinet, has all along obtained the adherence of the German Government. Consequently they suggest that the Chinese Government should apply to the Conference of Ministers at Peking on this matter."

An even stronger view was taken by the United States and the Japanese Governments, and in presence of the opposition excited by the original draft, Russia consented to certain limited modifications.

On March 23rd the Chinese Minister in London communicated the following Imperial edict, again appealing to the Powers for assistance:

Although certain modifications have been made in the Manchurian Agreement, yet there are still terms which will not only prove injurious to China, but also to the other countries who have Treaty rights in that region; but as the stipulated time will soon expire, and the demands of Russia are declared to be irreconcilable, it will be impossible for China, if unaided, to help herself out of the difficulty. We must therefore apply to foreign Powers to induce Russia to extend the time for further negotiations.

It was reported to us some time ago that the Marquis of Lansdowne had advised that the Agreement should not be signed whilst England and Japan were protesting against it, and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in Peking reported yesterday that Sir Ernest Satow had promised to request the English Government to apply for extension of time from Russia.

We now command Li Shen-doh, J. Langford, and W. Ting Fang to request the respective Governments to which they are accredited to make a telegraphic application to the Russian Government for an extension of time, so as to allow proper arrangements to be made for further changes in the conditions imposed upon us with regard to Manchuria.

Lot the result of the consultations with the different foreign Ministers be reported to us by telegraph without delay.

Respect this.

On the same day Lord Lansdowne, to a provider communication from the same quarter, had practically anticipated the main points of the Chinese appeal in the following letter:

My dear Minister.—You communicated to me on the 21st instant copy of an Imperial Decree of the 20th instant, in which it was recited that the Manchurian Agreement has now been amended, but the stipulated time within which the Agreement is to be signed will soon expire.

In the circumstances His Majesty's Government is invited—

1. Either to help the Chinese Government out of their difficulty;

2. Or to ask Russia to extend the time stipulated for signing the Agreement.

These proposals have been considered by His Majesty's Government.

They are of opinion that no good purpose could be served by asking the Russian Government to extend the time within which the proposed Agreement might be signed.

Such an extension would not be likely to remove the difficulties which have been created by the attempt to negotiate a separate Agreement between the Russian and Chinese Governments, or to get rid of the objectionable provisions and dangerous ambiguities which are to be found in every version of the Agreement which has as yet come under the notice of His Majesty's Government.

His Majesty's Government remain of the opinion already conveyed to the Chinese Government by them and by other Powers, that it will be a source of danger to China to enter into any such Agreement.

1. Manchuria to be restored.

2. Until the last four provisions of the Treaty are carried out, Russia will maintain an additional force for the protection of the Manchurian Railway.

3. Assistance to be given to China by Russia in keeping order.

4. No army to be maintained by China until the completion of the Manchurian Railway, and then Russia is to be consulted as to the strength of the army. No mutinies of war are to be incurred.

5. If Russia complains of any official, however high his rank, he shall be cashiered. The strength of the police is to be settled with Russia; they are not to possess artillery, and no foreigners other than Russians are to be employed in it.

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THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1901.

"SHAMROCK II" ADMIRE BY AMERICAN CRITICS.

decided to refer the draft Agreement of eleven Articles to the arbitration of the Treaty Powers, so as to effect removals of the objectionable clauses, and it might be signed than with the collective Agreement. If the foreign Governments will consent to act as Arbitrators it will be a great blessing to the East. The provinces in the south and east will only recognise the Award of the foreign Powers, but will not accept the Russian draft Agreement.

With regard to the collective note which was signed some time ago, we pray that the negotiations at Peking may not be allowed to be interrupted by Russia, so that no new difficulties may crop up in the meantime. This is our sincere lifting up.

(To be continued.)

CONTORTED CABLES.

Many a laugh—and unfortunately many a tear—has been caused by the blunder in a telegram, but a seemingly funny have been the mistakes made with cablegrams that have come under the writer's notice. Just as the message by land telegraph is sometimes termed a "wire," so the enigmatic words sent by cablegraph are called "cables," and it is with these twisted into hideous shapes this article deals.

It must be understood that "cables" are very expensive luxuries. Those sent to Australia cost four to five shillings a word, and every word has to be paid for. It will, therefore, be realised that the correspondent in London cabbed to his paper at the Antipodes strains in every way to economise. More especially as in all the leading papers of the new Commonwealth there are columns of interesting cablegrams daily about matter occurring in England and on the Continent. Of course, only "skeletons" have been cabled, and these have been expanded and "dressed-up" before publication in order that they may be understood by our Australian kin. It is in this "dressing-up" more frequently that the most amazing blunders are made.

The King's horse *Diamond Jubilee* last year won the race for the Two Thousand Guineas, but in 1889 *Europa* was first, and the placed horses were cabled to Australia thus in "skeleton":—"Two Thousand, *Europa*, *Diamond, Donovan, Pioneer*." But there were no commas cabled, as they would have had to be paid for: so one of the Queensland papers "expanded" the message into this peculiar shape:—"Two thousand, *Europa*, the celebrated pioneer." Doubtless by the next mail the London representative got a nice wagging for sending such an uninteresting item 15,000 to 14,000 miles by cable.

Some little time ago a connection of our Royal Court died on the Continent. A day later a Victorian bookmaker on a visit here also suddenly deceased. The two cabled items "blurred," and this was what the inhabitants of Bundaberg read in their local daily:—"London, Thursday.—The death is announced of Alfred Joseph of apoplexy at the Hotel—At the Queen's instance the interment of the body at Coburg has been postponed from Friday to Sunday. The Kaiser, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught will attend. The body lies in state at St. Moritz Church." Great honour indeed for the Australian betting-man!

The next blunder occurred between Soudan and London. It was in 1885 that news was sent through Cairo that the *Fuzzy-Wuzzies* had been beaten the Nagars (i.e., war-drums) vigorously by the *Thibetans* (i.e., war-drums) for some days, and that trouble was expected.

However, the War Office were informed that "that fierce and formidable tribe the Nagars have been continually beaten during the last few days." No wonder, when they couldn't hit back!

The diverse decipherings by several papers in the same cablegram syndicate of the same "skeleton" strike one harder than ever in the region where laughter is louder. Here are the manners in which one cable was cabled by three New Zealand papers some time ago. Number one published:—"The Italians have kidnapped two Princes who are closely related to Menelik, ruler of Abyssinia, and who were travelling in Italy for their education. Number two served up a juicier joint:—

"Italian agents in Abyssinia are reported to have successfully kidnapped King Menelik, the ruler of the country." Though Italy was then at war with Abyssinia, such a manner of news was hardly to be justified; but news-paper Number three completed the farce in subtler terms:—"Mr. Menelik (sic), who is travelling in Italy for educational purposes, has disappeared, and it is reported that an Italian agent has kidnapped him." This may be said to have been-licked the lot, for what the real message was about the public never learned.

Turning to the national game of cricket, which has done more to knit England and Australia together than all the efforts of diplomacy, the eagerness of a cable "dresser-up" in Melbourne once led to a funny blunder. A "skeleton" was cabled from London that "Stoddart had completed his team (for the Australian tour), but critics considered he would find the need of batters before the end of the season." That unexotic word "batters" would never have avoided. The "dresser-up" had never heard of "batters," but were his readers to be deprived of information concerning Mr. Batters because of his ignorance? Perish the thought; and the usual explanatory note to the cablegram stated firmly: "Batters is one of the best batsmen of the year. He is at the head of the English averages," &c. When Stoddart's team were later defeated in the test matches, English critics, long absent from the "dear homeland" in many a fierce argument would conclude that things would have been very different had "Batters" only accompanied the team.

A cargo of tea is said to have lost the United States to Great Britain, so "contorted" in the long years ago put a severe strain on the "painter" which attached the smart to the "skeleton" which was sent to the British.

In order to give an ancient appearance to the modern *Khotan* paper, it was first soaked in a solution to give it a yellow colour, and then, when printed, the "manuscripts" were hung up in chimney-pieces to be smoked, suffering from occasional burns, and finally buried for some time in the sand before being imposed on the duped collector. He also represented himself as an agent of the British Government, and, having been detected in this, is now paying the penalty.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* left Shanghai on the 14th inst. at 1 a.m., and may be expected here on or about this morning.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Hamburg*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 19th ult., left Singapore on the 14th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on or about to-morrow.

The N.P. steamer *Queen Adelaide* arrived at Kobe and sailed on the 13th inst. via Dalny for Hongkong.

The N.P. steamer *Olympic* arrived at Yokohama from Tacoma and sailed for Hongkong on the 14th inst.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port, on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

The C.P.E. steamer *Athenaeum* left Yokohama for Vancouver on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

The O.S.S. steamer *Agamemnon* left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is due here on the 19th inst.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO BE LET.

OFFICES on 1st and 2nd FLOORS,
Beaconsfield Arcade.
HOUSE No. 1, Beaconsfield Arcade.
For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1901. [2368]

GERMAN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE WINTER TERMS commence on
the 1st October, a.c. Parents desirous
that their Children should join, will please
communicate with the Headmaster, Past
KRIELE, at the School Room, Union Church,
Kennedy Road, on week days, between 9 A.M.
and 12.30 P.M., or with the Undersigned.

PAUL BREWITT,

Hon. Secretary,

19, Queen's Road, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1901. [2362]

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF HIS MAJESTY'S
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be held at
the MAGISTRACY, at 2.30 P.M., on TUESDAY,
the 24th day of September, A.D. 1901, for the
purpose of considering an Application from one
JOHN LACOCK for Publican's Licence to
Sell and Retail Intoxicating Liquors on the
premises situated at Whitfield, Shaukiwan
Road, under the sign of "THE BAY VIEW
HOTEL."

F. A. HAZELDINE,
Police MagistrateMagistracy,
Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2361]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
the 17th inst., at 11 A.M., at their Sales
Rooms, Ice House Street,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Comprising:

SINGLE IRON BEDSTEAD with MAT-
TRESSES, OVERMANTEL, DINNER
WAGGON, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION
DINING TABLE, CROCKERY and
GLASS WARE, &c., &c.;
Also

A Quantity of SCARLET BLANKETS,
RICKSHA, BICYCLES, &c.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1901. [2359]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"HAMBURG."

ON THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Captain H. Magin, due here with the outward
German Mail about the 18th inst., will leave
for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1901. [2353]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the
above ports on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at
10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1901. [2363]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above
ports on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1901. [2364]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG."

Captain Payne, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1901. [2365]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA"

having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that their Goods will be delivered from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M., the 17th instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godown at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1901. [2367]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN
GOLD MINING CO. LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
First and Final Dividend of 24 Cents
per Preference Share will be Paid. Shareholders
are requested to send in their Preference
Shares at their earliest convenience to the
Undersigned, whereupon Payment of the above
Dividend will be made.

M. BENNECKE,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1901. [2163]

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN
GOLD MINING CO. LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
GENERAL MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 14, DES VŒUX
ROAD, on MONDAY, the 30th of September,
1901, at 12.15 O'CLOCK, P.M., for the purpose
of having an account laid before them, showing
the manner in which the winding up has been
conducted and the property of the Company
disposed of, and of hearing any explanation
that may be given by the Liquidator; and also
of determining by EXTRAORDINARY
RESOLUTION the manner in which the
Balance, Accounts, Books, and Documents
of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof,
shall be disposed of.

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting

THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.

PEACE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES—

Loaded with Powder

Powder only, and 1 oz of Shot.

Primrose Cases ... \$5.65

Pegamoid Cases ... 6.25

Ejector Brass Cases 6.90

5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.

Apply to—

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,

Gaukmakers.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1897. [1693]

C. E. WARREN,
BUILDING CONTRACTOR.

No. 25, ABERDEEN STREET.

SANTARY APPLIANCES SUPPLIED

and FIXED DRAINS, TRAPS,

WASTE PIPES, &c., CLEANSED and

REPAIRED. Sanitary Board Notices receive

prompt attention. Agent for MOSAIC

TILES. Price on Application. [16]

THE WANCHAII STOCKING COMPANY

A RE now prepared to receive Goods for

Storage in their Godowns, situate on

PRAYA EAST (late McGregor Barracks).

Landing and Shipping of Cargoes is

facilitated by means of the spacious strong

Pier lately constructed in front of these

Godowns.

Terms Moderate.

Apply for further particulars to

GODOWNMAN ON PREMISES,

or to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1901. [2033]

AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY

AT

NO. 32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHADWICK KEE

(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE).

Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [2345]

J. B. WHITE & BROS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1899. [2346]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED

is now prepared to receive perishable pro-

visions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at

Moderate Rates.

WM. PARLANE

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [165]

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

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JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1901. [2365]

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF

HONGKONG

(A REPLY TO THE OFFICIAL
MEMORANDA).

BY

SCRUTATOR."

With Articles Reprinted from the "HONG-

KONG DAILY PRESS."

Price 10 cents.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood

and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
and Rot, and Damages.

Sole Agents for China.

LUTGENS, EINSTADT & CO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1897. [2107]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE beg to give Notice that, to admit of
removal to our Offices and Sale
Rooms, we have This Day moved into
Temporary Offices, No. 20, DES VŒUX
ROAD, the Premises between the Offices of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the
P. & O. S. N. Co.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1901. [2353]

WANTED.

A HOUSE in KOWLOON or on the HIGHER
LEVELS.

Apply to—

A. P.
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [2339]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked *k*, nearest Hongkong *h*, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon *m*, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf *k.c.*, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	DOMINUS	Brit. str.	2 m.	H. S. Bradshaw	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
LONDON	BOMBAY	Brit. str.	2 m.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 21st inst.	
LONDON	CIUSAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	C. L. Daniel	On 24th inst., at Noon.	
LONDON	AJAX	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 1st October.	
LONDON	PIERUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 15th October.	
LONDON	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 29th October.	
LONDON	NESTOR	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 12th November.	
LONDON	MACHAON	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 26th November.	
LONDON	ULYSSES	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 12th October.	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	DARDANUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 15th November.	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	PRINZ HEINRICH	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. W. Wale	To-morrow, at Noon.	
REMEEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	TAMIA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Duchateau	On 20th inst., at Daylight.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. SPOKE, & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL	INDUS	Fren. str.	2 m.	Ehlers	On 23rd inst., at 1 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	ANDALUSA	Gav. str.	2 m.	Sachs	On 21st inst.	
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	ARALIA	Gav. str.	2 m.	Christiansen	On 5th October.	
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	KONIGSBERG	Gav. str.	2 m.	Jacobs	On 19th October.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Gav. str.	2 m.	Forcer	On 2nd November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SEGOVIA	Gav. str.	2 m.	von Binsen	On 16th November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MARBURG	Amer. ship.	2 m.	Kendall	On or about 15th October.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANAPA	Brit. str.	2 m.	Moore	Quick despatch.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	L. SCHEFF	Brit. str.	2 m.	T. Darke	On 25th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MOGLI	Brit. str.	2 m.		On or about 15th October.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	LONGSHI	Brit. str.	1 m.		On 28th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MANUEL LLAGUNO	Brit. str.	1 m.		To-day, 1 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	GLENLYON	Brit. str.	1 m.		On 25th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHINA	Aus. str.	2 m.		On 6th November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 1st October.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TARTAR	Brit. str.	4 m.		Quick despatch.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	OLYMPIA	Brit. str.	2 m.		To-day, at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TESSAL	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 24th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AMERICA MAGI	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 19th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CITY OF PEKING	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		On 3rd Oct., at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ALBEE	Aus. str.	2 m.		On 19th inst., P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TELESTE	Brit. str.	2 m.		On or about 21st inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CEYLON	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 27th inst., at Daylight.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		To-day, at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	RADNORSHIRE	Jap. str.	2 m.		On 20th inst., at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		On 23rd inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	2 m.		On or about 27th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BENGAL	Brit. str.	2 m.		Quick despatch.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MAIDZURU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		To-morrow.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		On 25th inst., at Daylight.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		On 22nd inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WHAMPY	Brit. str.	2 h.		On 21st inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 20th inst., at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WOOHSUNG	Brit. str.	2 m.		To-day.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUNGKIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		To-day.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	PEBLA	Brit. str.	2 m.		To-morrow, at 5 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	2 m.		On or about 5th October.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	LATISANG	Brit. str.	2 m.		On 24th inst., at Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY						
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA						

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"SHIRE" LINE.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BADNORSHIRE," Captain Bindloss, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 17th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1901. [2343]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERLA," Captain J. E. McArthur, will be despatched as above TOMORROW, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1901. [2343]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR ANPING (VIA SWATOW AND AMOY).

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU," Captain K. Suzuki, will be despatched for the above ports TOMORROW, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1901. [18]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "CARLISLE CITY" On 19th Sept.

S.S. "STRATIGILE" On 13th Oct.

THE Steamship "CARLISLE CITY" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 19th September.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan. [14]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUJUM AND TRIESTE.

(Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AMERICA, RIO DE JANEIRO, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA," Captain A. Lewin, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 17th September, 1901.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDER, WIELE & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1901.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

SECTION.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIK PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS SAILING DATES.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY 18th September.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY 2nd October.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Line) WEDNESDAY 16th October.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY 30th October.

KIAUTSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Line) WEDNESDAY 13th November.

BAUERN WEDNESDAY 27th November.

STUTTGART WEDNESDAY 11th December.

KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY 26th December.

PRINZESS IRENE WEDNESDAY 8th Jan. 1902.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY 22nd Jan. 1902.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY 25th Feb. 1902.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Line) WEDNESDAY 5th Mar. 1902.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1901, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain R. Heintz, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 16th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on TUESDAY, the 17th September.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1901.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th September,

